

ANNEX V

TERRORISM INCIDENT RESPONSE & MANAGEMENT PLAN

City of Houston

Approval & Implementation

Annex V

Terrorism Incident Response & Management

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Annex V

Terrorism Incident Response & Management

Change #	Date Change	Entered By	Date Entered

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ANNEX V

TERRORISM INCIDENT RESPONSE & MANAGEMENT

I. AUTHORITY

City of Houston Emergency Management Plan.

Public Law 102-201, Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act.

Terrorism Incident Annex to the Federal Response Plan.

Terrorism Incident Annex to the State of Texas Emergency Management Plan.

Presidential Decision Directive 39, US Policy on Terrorism.

Presidential Decision Directive 62, Combating Terrorism.

US Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan

II. PURPOSE

- A. To establish operational concepts and to clarify roles and responsibilities to lessen probable confusion resulting from a threat of terrorism or an actual event.
- B. This annex defines how the City of Houston will operate during the crisis and consequence management phases of anticipated or actual acts of terrorism.
- C. The annex provides for coordinated integration and joint operations in accordance with federal and state emergency management plans as well as related contingency plans.

III. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

ATTF	U.S. Attorney's Anti-terrorism Task Force
CID	Houston Police Criminal Intelligence Division
DDC	Disaster District Committee
DEM	Texas Division of Emergency Management
DPS	Texas Department of Public Safety
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HDHHS	Houston Department of Health and Human Services
HOEM	Houston Office of Emergency Management
HFD	Houston Fire Department
HMRS	Houston Medical Response System
HMST	Houston Medical Strike Team

HPD	Houston Police Department
HTTF	Houston Terrorism Task Force
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
JOC	Joint Operations Center
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOG	Standard Operating Guidelines
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

Acts of terrorism can occur without warning. The City of Houston, its governmental entities, its public and private institutions, its businesses, and its people may all be targets of terrorism.

Federal law dictates that all acts of terrorism planned or executed are subject to federal jurisdiction. Federal laws assign the primary authority to the federal government for prevention and response to acts of terrorism; local governments will provide initial response, supported by state and federal resources as required.

B. Assumptions

Acts of terrorism will occur and may cause individual or mass casualties. These acts will be planned and perpetrated by individuals, groups, organizations, and even other nations for a variety of reasons.

1. Acts of terrorism may involve arson; shootings; bombings including weapons of mass destruction; nuclear, chemical, and/or biological poisoning; kidnapping; and/or hostage taking; sabotage; and other methods.
2. In spite of the existence of federal law, there will probably be confusion about what level of government and what agency should take charge in conjunction with response to and/or recovery from a planned or actual act of terrorism.
3. *Crisis Management* and *Consequence Management* activities may need to occur at the same time, and priorities of action will be a significant issue.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. This annex is implemented whenever there is evidence of a threat or a suspected terrorist incident. Otherwise, the normal actions outlined in the City of Houston Emergency Management Plan and Standard Operating Guidelines for responding to and recovering from any emergency or disaster situation will remain in effect.
2. During both the Crisis and Consequence Management phase of the response, the Unified Command structure will work in coordination with the EOC. This will maximize utilization of resource, prevent duplication of requests, and minimize confusion during the response and recovery operations.
3. Prior to the occurrence of a terrorist incident, there are intelligence functions that may take place. These will be the responsibility of appropriate law enforcement agencies (i.e., HPD and FBI), and will not be addressed in this annex.
4. During the *Crisis Management* phase:
 - a. Lead Agencies
 - (1) HPD –Lead Local law enforcement agency
 - (2) DPS – Lead State law enforcement agency
 - (3) FBI – Lead Federal law enforcement agency
 - b. A unified incident command structure will be used to provide law enforcement direction and control during crisis management operations. A Joint Operations Center (JOC) may be established to coordinate law enforcement actions.
 - c. HPD will work in cooperation and coordination with the FBI exercising authority for managing the response at the incident site, additional coordination with other local, state or federal agencies will be addressed as needed.
 - d. Briefings of emergency management personnel and other key City officials will be conducted by HPD throughout crisis management operations.

5. During the **Consequence Management** phase:
 - a. Lead Agencies
 - (1) HOEM – Lead Local Agency
 - (2) DEM – Lead State Agency
 - (3) FEMA – Lead Federal Agency
 - b. HOEM will coordinate consequence management and will interface with DEM and FEMA. Field response will operate under a Unified Command for initial emergency response, resolution of the life safety issues, and initial recovery actions.
 - c. Actions taken early in consequence management primarily deal with life safety and incident stabilization. To facilitate this response the HMRS was created. This system organizes components or functions from public health and medical, mass fatality management, the HMST, law enforcement, public information, community mental health, and public education. Components may be activated based on required needs.
 - d. Briefings of key City officials and response agencies will be conducted by HOEM throughout response and recovery operations.
6. If an incident involving terrorism has taken place where injuries and/or deaths have or may soon occur, **Consequence Management** activities may begin while **Crisis Management** operations are still occurring. In this situation, all activities will be conducted under a Unified Command structure with priority given to life safety, rescue, and incident stabilization. Cooperation between functions will be critical to prevent compromise of other operations.
7. Possible indicators of a terrorist Incident could be, but are not limited to:
 - a. Unexplained odors
 - b. Dead animals/birds/fish
 - c. Blisters/rashes
 - d. Mass or unusual casualties
 - e. Unusual pattern of casualties
 - f. Illness associated with a specific geographic area

B. Phases of Management

This annex follows a basic approach and acknowledges that most responsibilities and functions performed during an emergency are not specific.

1. Mitigation
 - a. Establish guidelines for terrorist incident response
 - b. Select and train members of specialized NBC response unit – HMST
 - c. Identify high-risk targets and their associated hazards
 - d. Institute security programs for the high risk and most vulnerable areas
 - e. Develop epidemiological intelligence, evaluation, presentation and detection of disease
 - f. Exchange information and intelligence on activities with the HTTF and other appropriate agencies.
2. Preparedness
 - a. Conduct training sessions for other response personnel
 - b. Ensure detection and monitoring equipment are available and operational
 - c. Establish decontamination protocols
 - d. Maintain medical and sampling supplies and equipment
 - e. Maintain personal protective equipment (PPE)
3. Response
 - a. Establish control zones for scene security, crowds, media and Hazmat operations.
 - b. Conduct fire and rescue, hazardous materials, and law enforcement operations
 - c. Stage and deploy appropriate resources
 - d. Alert and/or activate the HMRS
 - e. Collect epidemiological surveillance data from hospitals and the medical examiner
 - f. Establish effective communications with all response groups

4. Recovery
 - a. Initiate community mental health services
 - b. Restore normal services

VI. ORGANIZATION, DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Whether the City is in a *Crisis Management* or a *Consequence Management* mode, City departments and emergency management agencies will continue to use a functional approach to solve problems and provide assistance, as necessary.
- B. While all emergency management agencies and emergency support functions may be involved in responding to a terrorist incident, certain agencies are anticipated to play a more active role in the event.

Because of the nature of terrorism, HPD and HOEM will act as the City's lead agencies for coordinating local, mutual aid, state and federal response during acts of terrorism.

- C. *Crisis Management* Operations:

Crisis Management is primarily a law enforcement direction and control function at all levels of government and will be coordinated locally by HPD.
- D. *Consequence Management* Operations:
 1. *Consequence management* actions are performed in the same manner as any other response and recovery operation conducted for an emergency or disaster, in Houston.
 2. The HOEM will take the lead with support provided from state and federal government as required.
- E. Consistent with Annex H, the coordinating agency for the Health and Medical function is the City's Health Authority.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

See Basic Plan

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

- A. See the Basic Plan
- B. Specialized Resources from other Local, State or Federal Agencies include:
 1. Urban search and rescue teams for collapsed structures
 2. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
 3. Specialized pharmaceuticals
 4. Public health prevention programs

5. Personnel support for quarantine operations

IX. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

The following increased readiness actions for the City of Houston were developed to ensure consistency with National Threat Warning Guidelines.

Green

Low Condition

Prepare plans and assess vulnerabilities

Blue

Guarded Condition

1. Review procedures
2. Increase vigilance

Yellow

Elevated Condition

1. Law enforcement personnel shall alert the Mayor, EMC, and other appropriate local officials
2. Place selected emergency response elements on a higher state of readiness and verify adequate personnel, equipment, and supplies are available.
3. Increase security / surveillance of public facilities that are potential targets
4. Depending on the specific situation brief local public health and hospital managers on the potential threat

Orange

High Condition

1. Increase security at and surveillance of potential targets.
2. Consider additional precautionary measures for Public Events
3. Increase readiness of emergency response forces and advise public health and medical facilities to do likewise.
4. Consider partial activation of the EOC to monitor situation and maintain data on readiness status.
5. Depending on the specific situation and the need to protect intelligence sources, prepare emergency information briefing of non-sensitive information instructions to the public.

Red

Severe Condition

1. Implement most rigorous security measures.
2. Depending on the specific situation consider limiting access to public or governmental facilities
3. Monitor public transportation systems
4. Bring response forces to maximum readiness.
5. Activate the EOC to monitor the situation and maintain data on resource status.
6. Pre-position specialized teams

X. ANNEX DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Each agency identified in Section XI of this annex will develop Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) that address assigned tasks. HOEM is responsible for reviewing this annex annually and updating as necessary.

XI. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General Responsibilities

1. The Emergency Management Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating all Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations, as well as on-scene activities, as required
2. The Houston Police Department (HPD) will be responsible for law enforcement activities within the City.
3. Each law enforcement agency will be responsible for operations within its respective jurisdiction and will coordinate with HPD.
4. The Fire Department will be responsible for all fire suppression, EMS, Rescue, and HazMat activities within the City
5. The Health Department is responsible for all public health issues including coordination with HMRS participants.
6. Routine operations will be conducted in accordance to standard procedures and guidelines
7. State and Federal support will be called upon when needed
8. All mutual aid resources will function under the direction of the City and immediate control of their respective supervisors

B. General Response Checklist - These steps are not in any specific order and may be performed by various individuals from various locations.

1. Be suspicious if any indicators are present and respond with heightened awareness
2. Approach with caution from uphill and upwind
3. Establish Command Post and initial perimeter, restrict entry, and consider as potential crime scene
4. Identify a safe staging area
5. Establish command structure (Fire, HazMat, Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, Public Health and Medical)
6. Establish appropriate level of personal protective equipment required
7. Establish treatment plan for victims and decedents (include triage, treatment, transport and decon as appropriate)
8. Make additional notifications (Mutual-aid, City Departments, County, State, and Federal)
9. Make protective action recommendations to the public
 - a. Basic shelter-in-place guidance should be given for residents indoors located near the incident site.
 - b. Quickly establish control of ingress and restrict egress from incident site to prevent contamination spread.
 - c. Evacuation of non-injured/non-contaminated persons must include coordination with investigating law enforcement personnel.
 - d. Disseminate guidance for persons in the area at the time of the event via media resources at earliest opportunity after agent identification.
10. Coordinate media

C. Houston Office of Emergency Management

1. Develop and maintain a resources database
2. Coordinate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Houston Police Department's Criminal Intelligence Division (CID), and the U.S. Attorney's Anti-terrorism Task Force (ATTF).
3. Provide administrative oversight for the Houston Medical Response System (HMRS) program.
4. Assist in identifying high risk targets and their associated hazards

5. Determine the vulnerabilities of the high risk areas and their impact upon the population
6. Coordinate periodic exercises to test response
7. Develop and promote public awareness programs
8. Develop communication procedures
9. Promote a business inventory monitoring system
10. Activate Houston Medical Response System, as needed.

D. Houston Police Department

1. Alert Houston Office of Emergency Management , as required
2. Assign liaison personnel to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
3. Coordinate all law enforcement activities within the City
4. Coordinate with the Houston Terrorist Task Force (HTTF), and all other law enforcement agencies
5. Develop awareness and training programs for law enforcement personnel
6. Institute security programs for the high risk and most vulnerable areas
7. Conduct briefing sessions for emergency management and response personnel
8. Maintain terrorist activity information
9. Establish scene security
10. Provide traffic control, as necessary
11. Notify appropriate Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies when activated

E. Houston Fire Department

1. Alert Houston Office of Emergency Management , as required
2. Assign liaison personnel to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
3. Coordinate all Fire, EMS, Rescue, and HazMat service activities within the City
4. Provide fire suppression, search, and rescue operations, including high-rise evacuation, as needed
5. Remain on scene with unsafe structures until the scene is rendered safe

6. Respond to medical emergency calls, establish triage if needed, provide emergency medical care to the injured, including advanced life support when appropriate
7. Transport sorted patients in a timely manner to the nearest appropriate medical facility
8. Alert hospitals of mass casualty incident with suspected NBC agents so they may initiate protective action plans
9. Establish control zones, PPE requirements, decon procedures, containment of product, and product identification
10. Request activation of the HMST, as needed
11. Recommend activation of Texas Task Force 1, if needed
12. Activate mutual aid, as needed

C. Houston Department of Health and Human Services

1. Alert Houston Office of Emergency Management (HOEM), as required
2. Assign liaison personnel to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
3. Activate Houston Medical Response System, as needed.
4. Coordinate the City's Health and Medical Infrastructure
5. Conduct Epidemiological investigation
6. Alert hospitals of NBC incident so they may initiate protective action plans
7. Conduct ongoing surveillance activities
8. Provide diagnostic and reference laboratory support for the community
9. Provide ongoing analysis of data to support decision-making during an event

APPENDICES

Appendix A.....	Terrorism Incident Response Checklist
Appendix B	Guidance Information
Appendix C	Glossary
Appendix D.....	References
Appendix E	Specialized Response Resources

APPENDIX A TO ANNEX V

Terrorism Incident Response Checklist

I. Indicators

- A. Is the response to a target hazard or target event?
- B. Has there been a threat?
- C. Are there multiple victims?
- D. Are responders victims?
- E. Are hazardous substances involved?
- F. Has there been an explosion?
- G. Has there been a secondary attack/explosion?

II. Response Actions

- A. Be suspicious if any indicators are present and respond with heightened awareness
- B. Approach with caution from uphill and upwind
- C. Establish Command Post and initial perimeter, restrict entry, and consider as potential crime scene
- D. Identify a safe staging area
- E. Establish command structure (Fire, HazMat, Law Enforcement, Medical, and Emergency Management)
- F. Establish appropriate level of personal protective equipment required
- G. Establish treatment plan for victims and decedents (include triage, treatment, transport and decon as appropriate)
- H. Make additional notifications (Mutual-aid, City Departments, County, State, and Federal)
- I. Make protective action recommendations to the public
 - 1. Basic shelter-in-place guidance should be given for residents indoors located near the incident site.
 - 2. Quickly establish control of ingress and restrict egress from incident site to prevent contamination spread.
 - 3. Evacuation of non-injured/non-contaminated persons must include coordination with investigating law enforcement personnel.
 - 4. Disseminate guidance for persons in the area at the time of the event via media resources at earliest opportunity after agent identification.
- J. Coordinate media

These steps are not in any specific order and may be performed by various individuals from various locations.

III. Response Resources

- A. Urban search and rescue teams for collapsed structures
- B. Mortuary support for mass fatalities
- C. Investigative resources
- D. Specialized pharmaceuticals
- E. Public health prevention programs
- F. Personnel support for quarantine operations

APPENDIX B TO ANNEX V

Guidance Information Explosive

Type	Description	Effects	Emergency Response Guide*
Conventional	Conventional weapons include guns, rocket-propelled grenades, and similar weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant blast damage to structures, including building and wall collapse, and blast casualties ▪ Fragmentation casualties from bomb fragments, debris, and broken glass ▪ Fires are possible 	Use Guide 111
Explosives	Explosives include military and commercial explosives		
Incendiary	Incendiary devices are designed to ignite fires		
Combination	Conventional explosive and incendiary materials may be used in combination to produce blast damage and fires		

*Based on U.S. Department of Transportation 2000 Emergency Response Guide

APPENDIX B TO ANNEX V

Guidance Information Radiological

Type	Description	Effects	Emergency Response Guide*
Radiation Dispersal Device	Radioactive materials in powder form are packed around conventional explosives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some blast damage to structures ▪ Some blast casualties ▪ Some fragmentation damage to structures and casualties among people ▪ Localized radiological contamination ▪ Fires are possible 	Use Guide 163
Nuclear Device	It would be extremely difficult to obtain the weapons grade fissionable material required to construct such a device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extensive blast damage to structures, including building and wall collapse ▪ Significant blast casualties ▪ Significant fragmentation casualties from debris, broken glass, and other materials ▪ Extensive radiological contamination ▪ Extensive fire effects 	Use Guide 165

*Based on U.S. Department of Transportation 2000 Emergency Response Guide

APPENDIX B TO ANNEX V

Guidance Information Chemical

Type	Description	Signs/Symptoms of Exposure	Emergency Response Guide*
Nerve Agents	Nerve agents are some of the most toxic chemicals in the world; they are designed to cause death within minutes of exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pinpointing Pupils ▪ Runny nose ▪ Nausea & vomiting ▪ Seizures ▪ Respiratory Distress or Arrest 	Use Guide 153
Blister agents	Blister agents cause blisters, skin irritation, damage to the eyes, respiratory damage, and gastrointestinal effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eye Irritation ▪ Blisters ▪ Respiratory Distress or Arrest 	
Hallucinogens and Irritants	These materials cause temporary symptoms such as hallucinations, vomiting, and burning and pain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short-term incapacitating effects 	
Blood Agents	Blood agents disrupt the blood's ability to carry oxygen and cause rapid respiratory arrest and death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inhibit the transfer of oxygen in the body ▪ Irritation of the eyes ▪ Seizures ▪ Respiratory Distress or Arrest 	Use Guide 123
Choking Agents	Choking agents cause eye and airway irritation, chest tightness, and damage to the lungs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eye and airway irritation 	

*Based on U.S. Department of Transportation 2000 Emergency Response Guide

APPENDIX B TO ANNEX V

Guidance Information Biological

Type	Description	Effects
Bacteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anthrax ▪ Plague ▪ Tularemia Rickettsia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Q-fever 	Single celled organisms, which cause a variety of diseases in animals, plants, and humans Bacteria are capable of reproducing outside of living cells, while rickettsia require a living host	<p>The release of a biological agent may not have an immediate impact because of the delay between exposure and illness onset, and outbreaks might closely resemble naturally occurring events (i.e., flu).</p> <p>Active surveillance is key as detection of a biological agent may come doctor's offices, clinics, EMS or hospitals. Early recognition and identification will facilitate effective management of the event.</p>
Viruses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smallpox ▪ Venezuela n Equine Encephalitis ▪ Hemorrhagic Fever 	Viruses are much smaller than bacteria and can only reproduce inside living cells	
Toxins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Botulinum ▪ Staph ▪ Ricin 	Toxins are potent poisons produced by a variety of living organisms including bacteria, plants, and animals	

APPENDIX C TO ANNEX V

GLOSSARY

Attack

Sabotage or the use of bombs, chemical or biological agents, nuclear or radiological materials, or armed assault with firearms or other weapons by a terrorist or quasi-terrorist actor that causes or may cause substantial damage or injury to persons or property in any manner.

Annex H – Health & Medical

The purpose of this annex is to provide coordinated public health and medical services during emergencies to reduce death and injury and to assist in damage assessment and restoration of essential health and medical services within the disaster area. Synonymous with the HMRS locally.

Biological Agents

Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

Chemical Agents

A substance with chemical properties that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injures, or incapacitates people through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents, and smoke and flame materials. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid; it can be either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent.

Consequence Management

Measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused by emergencies. These include measures to restore essential government services, protect public health and safety, and provide emergency relief to affected entities. Consequence management response is under the primary jurisdiction of the affected state and local governments. *Limited consequences* are within State and local capabilities. *Major consequences* exceed State and local capabilities, requiring a Federal response. Federal agencies support local efforts under the coordination of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Contamination

The deposit of absorption of chemical or biological warfare agents (or conventional hazardous materials) on structures, areas, personnel, or objects.

Control Zones

The geographical areas established to control a hazardous materials incident (including those involving NBC agents). The three zones most commonly used are the exclusion (hot) zone, contamination reduction (warm) zone, and support (cold) zone.

Crisis Management

Measures to resolve the hostile situation, investigate, and prepare a criminal case for prosecution under federal law. Crisis management response is under the primary jurisdiction of the federal government with the Federal Bureau of Investigation acting as the lead agency. Crisis management response involves measures to confirm the threat, investigate and locate the terrorists and their weapons, and capture the terrorists.

Decontamination (Decon)

The action that is required to physically remove or chemically change contaminants from personnel and equipment. Decon is the process used to reduce the hazards of NBC agents to safe levels.

Federal Response Plan (FRP)

The interdepartmental planning mechanism, developed under the leadership of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), by which the federal government prepares for a response to the consequences of catastrophic disasters. Federal planning and response are coordinated on a functional basis – known as emergency support functions – with designated lead and support agencies for each identified functional area.

Houston Medical Response System (HMRS)

Local term used in place of Annex H – Health & Medical

NBC Emergencies

An actual or imminent set of conditions in which nuclear (radiological), biological, or chemical (NBC) agents are intentionally introduced within a specific operational area. These incidents can involve the release of warfare agents or the intentional release of industrial agents. Thus, such incidents are essentially deliberate Hazmat incidents and constitute a complex emergency

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Equipment and clothing required to shield or isolate personnel from the chemical, physical and biologic hazards that may be encountered at the site of a WMD or hazardous materials incident. Also known as personnel protective equipment.

Significant Threat

The confirmed presence of an explosive device or WMD capable of causing a significant destructive event, prior to actual injury or property loss.

Terrorist Incident

A violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

FBI Categories:

Domestic – groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction.

International – terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the US or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)

(A) Any destructive device as defined in section 921 of 18 U.S.C., section 2332a, (which reads) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge more than one quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (B) poison gas; (C) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (D) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

APPENDIX D TO ANNEX V

REFERENCES

“Terrorist Incident Response Annex”, to the *State of Texas Emergency Management Plan*, Governor’s Division of Emergency Management, November 25, 1998.

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“*Health Authorities*”, *Texas Administrative Code*, title 25, Part 1, Chapter 85, Subchapter A, Rule §85.1, Adopted February 3, 2000

“*Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan*” United States Government, Adopted January, 2001

APPENDIX E TO ANNEX V
SPECIALIZED RESPONSE RESOURCES

During the response to a terrorist incident, the local resources used for most emergency situations will be used. Because of the potentially great damage, contamination, casualties, and fatalities that may be generated by large-scale terrorist incidents, specialized response resources may be needed from the state and federal government to supplement those available locally. Some of those resources are outlined below. Requests for state or federal resources should be channeled to the local DDC Chairperson.

<u>RESOURCE NEED</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>RESOURCES</u>
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ANNEX REDACTED - DATA REMOVED